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Fig. 3. *P. Ohioense* R. & C., Dist. of Columbia, Rock Creek, leg. J. M. Holzinger.

Fig. 4. *P. decipiens* Limpr., Bohemia, Böhmerwald, leg. E. Bauer

Fig. 5. *P. decipiens* Limpr., Sull. & Lesq., Musci Bor. Amer. No. 323 (as *P. formosum*).

Fig. 6. *P. decipiens* Limpr., Finlandia, Isthmus Kerelicus, par Metsapirtti, leg. Harald Lindberg.

Fig. 7. *P. decipiens* Limpr., Finlandia, Isthmus Kerelicus, par Sakkola, leg. Harald Lindberg.

Fig. 8. *P. attenuatum* Menz., Finlandia, par Lojo, leg. Harald Lindberg.

Fig. 9. *P. gracile* Dicks., Finlandia, Helsingfors, leg. S. O. Lindberg.

Fig. 10. *P. angustidens* Lindb. fil n. sp. leg. J. H. Sandberg (U. S. Nat. Herb).

a. lamella in cross-section  $\times 230$ . b. lamella, side view  $\times 280$ . c. cells from the middle part of the sheathing leafbase  $\times 130$ . d. cross-section of leaf  $\times 40$ . e. cross-section of leaf  $\times 130$ . f. capsule  $\times 7$ . g. operculum  $\times 9$ . h. cells of exothecium  $\times 180$ . i. part of peristome  $\times 40$ .

Winona, Minn.

## NOTES ON A COLONY OF HEPATICS FOUND ASSOCIATED ON A DEAD FUNGUS.

CAROLINE COVENTRY HAYNES.

(The fungus was exhibited, with original drawings to illustrate, at meeting of the Sullivant Moss Chapter, Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 31, 1904.)

The fungus *Fomes fomentarius* blackened and sodden, was found while collecting in the Adirondacks on the Adirondack League Club Tract, attached to a decayed log, once a yellow birch, lying in a bog; it caught and held the moisture and the hepatics and mosses found growing upon it testified to its desirability as a residence, from their standpoint, quite as they would have done had it been their usual habitat. It was an interesting task to examine it carefully, mounting specimens and determining the ten species found growing upon it, the majority of them moisture loving.

There were a few plants of *Scapania curta* (Mart.) Dumort., a quite rare species, the finding of which is always a delight. Of the three *Cephalozias*: *C. curvifolia* (Dicks.) Dumort. is easily recognizable with a hand-lens, tiny as it is, the clearest three-angled perianths, and the saccate leaves, with claw-like lobes, are quite unlike anything else: *C. lunulifolia* Dumort. equals *C. media* Lindb., while resembling *C. connivens* (Dicks.) Lindb., has smaller leaf cells and the perianth mouth is short ciliate, that of *C. connivens*, long ciliate: *C. serriflora* Lindb., has usually been known in this country under the names *C. catenulata* Spruce and *C. Virginiana* Spruce. *C. Virginiana* is now regarded by Dr. Evans as being "scarcely distinct" from *C. catenulata*. In his "Notes on New England Hepaticæ" Rhodora, Vol. 6. 1904. p. 173, Dr. Evans makes clear several facts regarding this species that Lindberg called *C. serriflora*, and he, like Dr. Evans, follows Jack and

others in the use of it. Spruce in 1882 named and described *C. catenulata*, mentioning denticulate perichæatial bracts, which however, in rare cases were nearly or quite entire. Recent European writers believe that Spruce in reality described two distinct specific types; those with entire bracts being the true *Jungermannia catenulata* of Hübener which is unknown in North America, those with denticulate bracts being *Jungermannia reclusa* of Taylor. Now Taylor, in his original description in 1846, does not mention the bracts, and the plants thus labeled in his herbarium include several distinct species in poor condition; he probably did not thoroughly understand the species, therefore, the use of Lindberg's name, *C. serriflora*, is to be commended. I quote again from "Notes, etc.": "From other species growing on rotten logs it may be distinguished by its widely spreading and deeply bifid leaves, the acute divisions being straight or slightly connivant; by its leaf cells with uniformly thickened walls; by its dentate or denticulate perichæatial bracts, and by its thin-walled, three-angled perianth with ciliate mouth." Range from Canada to the Gulf States.

In the damp depressions of the fungus I found *Riccardia latifrons* Lindb. closely crowded together; with narrow thallus, palmately divided. *Jamesoniella autumnalis* (DC.) Steph. the *Jungermannia Schraderi* Martius of Grey's Manual sprawled here and there, sterile specimens look a little like *Odontoschisma prostratum*, as Dr. Evans once pointed out to me in a letter, only "its leaves are less distinctly margined and show larger cells." *Jamesoniella autumnalis*, *Kantia trichomanis* (L.) S. F. Gray, and *Lophozia ventricosa* (Dicks.) Dumort. were the largest members of the colony, individual specimens being easily recognizable with a hand lens. There are excruciating nomenclatorial changes being endured by the Kantias in Europe but the contagion has not yet spread over here. They can be found in May in the Adirondacks bearing capsules which open in four curiously-twisted flame-colored lobes at the end of a very long and slender seta.

Dr. Howe gives a good key to the Lophozias in his "Hepaticæ and Anthocerotæ of California," Memoirs of the Torrey Botanical Club, Vol. 7. p. 104, 1899. I will insert the description of *L. ventricosa*: "Leaves two (rarely three) lobed  $1/5$  to  $2/5$  their length, close or approximate, the lobes acute, occasionally apiculate, rarely subobtusè, entire, the sinus broad; median leaf cells  $24-32\mu$ ." His account of the species is most interesting.

*Lophozia incisa* (Schrad.) Dumort. is one of my favorites, the finely-drawn fluted spinulose-dentate leaves clasping the stem remind me of stiff lace ruffs in the reign of Queen Bess. And of the filamentous *Blepharostoma trichophyllum* (L.) Dumort., how shall I speak! The hand-lens shows the spider-web-like leaves and stems flung gauzily here and there over the larger species, but it requires the high power of a microscope to discover its structure. Besides these ten hepatics, there were two mosses, immature plants of *Hypnum reptile* and *Dicranum* sp?

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